

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1838.

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BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
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[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
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months \$4; six months \$7.50, twelve months
\$15. Longer terms in proportion.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
THE YOUTHFUL GENIUS,
ON HIS DEATH BED.

By E. G. DELMON, Esq.
Days' dying glory mantled on the clouds,
And in the deep cerulean above,
The sun light delicately sparkled like
An angel's gorgeous wing! How beautiful!
Fort from the window look'd the dying youth,
The whole immortal harp thrill'd, musical,
As tones that dwell within the golden valves
Of Paradise—and, as he cast his eyes
Along the purple drapery of heaven,
Twas thus he gave his sad thoughts utterance.

Farewell! to the charms which shone on my
youth,
And seem'd to mine eyes the sweet emblems of
truth;
They are vanish'd and gone, like meteors
bright,
And nought now is left but the darkness of
night!
In visions no more, that, on history's page,
My deeds should go down to the next coming
age,
Must this proud name of mine be buoyed on
high,
Which childhood had fancy'd would soar to the
sky!
No more, oh! no more shall bright chivalry's
name,
Enkindle this heart with a valorous flame!
No more can the poet now charm with his
rhyme—
His verse must fade 'neath the footsteps of time;
And the proud plume of war no longer must
wave.

Over the victim—consign'd to oblivion's grave!
The form of my lov'd one no longer will be,
The star that had guided to fame's silver sea,
The earth with its mantle of sweet mossy green,
And the birds that enrich with their music the
scene,
Shall no more be witness'd or heard with de-
light,
Day itself will, to me, be transform'd into night!
Oh! death, horrid death! let me but stay,
Till the dews shall shine forth like in embryo
lay:
Let but my name become famous in story!
Take me, then, wreath'd in a mantle of glory!
Twas the fiat of fate—death cannot be kind,
The last word of Genius was cast to the wind.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

RIDING ON A RAIL.

High on his rail the flagrant culprit rode,
And bore aloft his arms distilling mud.
ILLIAD TRAVERTIE.
Some "down east" folks have raised the
voice,
And loudly they complain,
That the western valley boys
Are rude and savage men:
They say they're reckless of life,
Whole headbombs in male,
Now slaughtering with the bowie knife,
Now hanging on a rail.

These worthies wish to raise a laugh,
For tricks fantastic mad;
Yet more their labour loss than half,
Our honor still unshak'd.
That we make revel sport of life,
Is all an idle tale,
But if a husband beats his wife,
We ride him on a rail.

'Tis true, to Lynch's code we lean,
But Draco's we deny;
When villain uncheck'd is seen,
Our court the case will try;
The quirks and quiddities of law,
O'er justice oft prevail;
In our indictment there's no flaw—
We ride him on a rail.

'Twere well ye wise men of the east,
Bewhiles to try our plan:
Swift justice sometimes is the best,
The eldest law of man.
If ye place in trust deceive,
Or in his duties fail,
Just pull him gently by the sleeve,
And ride him on a rail.

THE CRACKER.

MOUNTSTEELE, July 2, 1838.

REMARKABLE FACTS.

Christianity began its progress at Je-
rusalem. At the expiration of forty days
after the death of Christ, it numbered
about one hundred and twenty followers,
immediately after three thousand, and
soon after five thousand more; and in less
than two years, great multitudes, not only
at Jerusalem, but throughout Judea. Mo-
hammed was three years occupied in
making fourteen converts, and those too
of his own family: and proceeded so
slowly at Mecca, where he had no estab-
lished religion to contend with, that in
the seventh year, when he was compell'd
to flee to Medina, only eighty-three
men and eighteen women retired to Ehi-
opia. Within a century from the time of
the ascension, Christianity, without any
aid but that of preaching, pervaded not
merely Syria and Lybia, Egypt and Ara-
bia, Persia and Mesopotamia; not merely
Asia Minor, Armenia and Parthia, but a
large portion of Europe. Islam, on the
contrary, had no considerable success

until it achieved it by the sword; and
when it ceased to use the sword in mak-
ing proselytes, its progress was at once
arrested. We then ask the infidel—to
what was this remarkable progress of
Christianity owing? Not, certainly, to
the rank or power of its Author—he pass-
ed the greater part of his life in obscuri-
ty, working as an artisan, and the res-
idue as a wandering teacher, and at last
was publicly executed as a malefactor.
Not to the learning or influence of his
followers: they were fishermen and pub-
licans. Not to the aid of government:
for both Jews and Romans were banded
together to destroy it. Not to the hopes
of wealth, honor, or power: for its author
very frankly told those who became his
followers, "My kingdom is not of this
world;" and taught them to expect not
merely contempt and persecution, but the
loss of all things, even of life. Not to its
flattery of the human character; for it
explicitly declares, "except a man be
born again he cannot see the kingdom of
God." Not to any license given to
sensual indulgence; for the language of
it was, "If any man will come after me,
let him deny himself and take up his cross
daily, and follow me." Not to the hopes
of sensual heaven: "Into the city nothing
shall enter that defileth." Not to a blind
credulity; for many who embraced Chris-
tianity during the two first centuries, were
men of distinguished talents and en-
lightened minds; and all who cordially
embraced it became men of virtuous
character. We then repeat the question
to the infidel—Why did the religion of
one who was publicly executed between
two thieves, without power; a religion which
flattered no one; which required self-
denial and self-renunciation, and offered
no reward in the future world but holiness—
why did it immediately pervade the
city and region where he was thus
executed, and, in a little period, all the
surrounding world? If the infidel attrib-
utes it to miracles merely, he renounces
his infidelity. If he admits that it was
owing to the inherent evidence of
its truth and its Divine origin, he does
the same. And if he denies both, he as-
serts a far greater miracle, in the pro-
gress of Christianity, under these cir-
cumstances, than any, or than all those
which he disowns.—[Selected.]

The following letter and endorsement
were drawn from the patriotic individu-
als whose names are subscribed thereto
by the solicitude of a mother for the wel-
fare of a son. The request made by Mrs.
Grotjan was appropriately and feelingly
answered—and the commentary of Gen.
Jackson on that answer, is admirable:
Louisville, Adv.

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON'S SENTIMENTS
ON RELIGION.
Thos. Jefferson to Thomas Jefferson Grotjan.
Your affectionate mother requests that
I would address to you, as a namesake,
something which might have a favorable
influence on the course of life you have
to run. Few words are necessary, with
good dispositions on your part. Adore
God—reverence and cherish your par-
ents—love your neighbor as yourself,—
and your country more than life;—be
just, be true—murmur not at the ways
of Providence, and the life into which
you have entered will be the passage to
one of eternal and ineffable bliss; and if
to the dead it is permitted to care for the
things of this world, every action of your
life will be under my regard.—Farewell.

THOS. JEFFERSON.
MONTICELLO, Jan. 10, 1824.
Although requested by Mr. Grotjan,
yet I can add nothing to the admirable
advice given to his son, by that virtuous
patriot and enlightened statesman, Thos.
Jefferson. The precious relic which he
sent to the young child contains the purest
morality, and inculcates the noblest
sentiments. I can only recommend a
rigid adherence to them. They will car-
ry him through life safely and respecta-
bly, and what is far better, they will car-
ry him through death triumphantly; and
we may humbly trust they will secure
to all, who in principle and practice adopt
them, that crown of immortality describ-
ed in the Holy Scriptures.

ANDREW JACKSON.
PHILADELPHIA, June 9th, 1833.
Sentence of Abner Kneeland for Blas-
phemy.—There was a large concourse
of people in the supreme court this morn-
ing, to hear Mr. Kneeland's sentence.—
He came into Court, attended by his
wife and family, and a number of female
friends. The bench was full, and at the
direction of Chief Justice Shaw, Mr.
Wild, the clerk, read the sentence, which
was sixty days imprisonment in the com-
mon jail. Mr. Kneeland made no remarks
on the sentence, and was immediately
removed to prison.—Boston Transcript.

Virginia Gold Mines.—We under-
stand that a gentleman connected with
the London Stock Exchange, has lately
visited the gold region in our Southern
States, with a view to the employment
of capital in working the mines, which

have been somewhat neglected during
the embarrassments in the money mar-
ket during the past year. The gold re-
gion commences in Virginia, and extends
south-west through North Carolina, al-
ong the northern part of South Caroli-
na into Georgia, Alabama and Tennes-
see. The mines in North Carolina and
Georgia have been extensively worked;
but those of Virginia have within a few
years attracted much attention. The Cul-
pepper mine in Culpepper county, Book-
er's mine in Buckingham, and the Wal-
ton mine and Tripple Fork mine in Loui-
sana county, Virginia, have been found
very rich in gold. The State of Virginia
has been very liberal in granting charters
for Mining Companies, and a large por-
tion of the stock in these companies has
been taken not only in Virginia, but in
Virginia, but in Philadelphia, New York
and Boston.

It is a fact, not generally known, that
miners who have come from the mines
in South America and in Europe, pro-
nounce the State to be more abundant in
gold than any other that has been found
on the globe. By a statement published
in an American Almanac, in 1832, (from
the New York Observer,) it appears that
the weekly product of all the Gold mines
to the United States in 1831, was \$100,000,
or five millions of dollars annually,
being more than the product of all South
America and Mexico. But a small part
of the Gold is sent to the United States
Mint. By far the larger part is sent to
Europe, and considerable is used by jew-
elers, &c. in this country.

POLAND.
The celebrated O. P. Q. in his last let-
ter from Paris, published in the N. York
Express, says of ill-fated Poland—

I must just say a word to-day before I
close my letter, about poor POLAND and
little CRACOW. If the English and French
governments were not the most immoral,
cowardly, selfish, and wretched adminis-
trations in the world, POLAND would at
this moment have been an independent
kingdom. CRACOW would have been lib-
erated from the night mare or death
shade "protection" of the Northern powers.
—Some late letters from Poland and
Cracow, which I have seen and read,
have made a very great impression upon
my mind. They narrate, 1st. That
every month the poles are sent off to the
Caucasus army against their will; 2d.
That every month some small remaining
vestige of former Polish independence is
destroyed. 3d. That every month some
new attack is made on the properties of
the Nobles, and the peasantry are made
to feel that they are indeed slaves. 4th.
That not only no promise is held out of
amelioration—but the Russian Govern-
ment are perpetually insulting the Poles
with the appellation of Russian subjects.
5th. That there is no chance of the Poles
even being put in possession of the small
portion of liberty formerly enjoyed by
them by virtue of the treaties of 1814,
and 1815; and 6th. That the situation
of the relatives of those who took part in
the events of 1831 has become so intol-
erable, that the Polish ladies would pre-
fer emigration and poverty as domestics
and menial servants, to remaining where
they are. But Lord Durham's mission
failed! and so he is sent to Canada!!

As to CRACOW.—The last news from
that city is equally sad. Its promised—
nay guaranteed independence is at an
end. The Diet has been told that its true
policy and duty is to leave ALL to the
magnanimous and glorious protectors of
Cracovian freedom—the governments of
Austria! Prussia!! and Russia!!

ASTONISHING PRESERVATION.—The
Boson and Surgical Journal states, that
on the 29th of May, a child in Boston,
aged three years, swallowed an open, tor-
tise shell handled penknife, with a steel
blade, the handle and blade measuring
two inches and five eighths, which passed
safely through the intestinal canal in fifty-
one hours. The child did not appear
to be in the least disturbed by the pres-
ence of the instrument, nor is there any
reason for supposing that the stomach or
bowels have been injured in any man-
ner, by the rapid progress of an open
sharp blade through a tract of intestines
of eight times the length of the child's
body.—Dover Gaz.

TALLEYRAND, the Minister of all the
reigns in France for the last half cen-
tury, has a provision in his Will that the
memoirs of his times, written by himself,
are said to be very extensive, shall be
published, but not until thirty years af-
ter his death. We should like to see them
a little sooner. They contain mysteries
probably that but few are acquainted
with.—secrets of an astonishing nature.

ENORMOUS PRICE OF WINE.—At a late
sale of old wines in Philadelphia, belong-
ing to Mr. Butler, at auction, some of the
prices were enormously high. Fifteen
Demijohns sold at \$155 each, one at 150,
seven at \$137, &c. The whole amount
of the sale was upwards of fifteen thou-
sand dollars. The estimated price paid
for some of those wines was half a dol-
lar per wine-glass of the usual size!—Ib.



[By Authority.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SE-
COND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 32.]

AN ACT to grant a quantity of land to the
Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of
aiding in opening a canal to connect the wa-
ters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock
river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby
is, granted to the Territory of Wisconsin, for
the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to
connect the waters of Lake Michigan, at Milwa-
ukee, with those of Rock river, between the point
of intersection with said river of the lake di-
viding townships seven and eight, and the Lake
Koshkonong, all the land heretofore not other-
wise appropriated or disposed of in those sec-
tions and fractional sections which are num-
bered with odd numbers on the plats of the pub-
lic surveys, within the boundary of five full sec-
tions, taken in the north and south, or east and
west tiers, on each side of the main route of
said canal, from one end thereof to the other,
and reserving the even numbered sections and
fractional sections, taken as above, to the United
States; and the said land, so granted to aid
in the construction of said canal, shall be sub-
ject to the disposal of the Legislature of the
said Territory, for the purpose aforesaid, and
no other: Provided, That the said canal, when
completed, and the branches thereof, shall be,
and forever remain, a public highway, for the
use of the Government of the United States,
free from any toll or other charge whatever, for
any property of the United States, or persons
in their service, passing through the same: Pro-
vided, That said main canal shall be commenced
within three years, and completed within
seven years, and the said Territory shall be en-
titled to receive the amount for which any of the said
land may have been previously sold, and that
the title to purchasers under the Territory shall
be valid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so
soon as the route of the said main canal shall
be definitely located and established, agree-
ably to an act of the Legislature of the said Ter-
ritory, incorporating the Milwaukee and Rock
river Canal Company, approved January fifth,
1838, it shall be the duty of the Governor there-
of to transmit a plat of the same, showing its
termination, and its connections, with the sec-
tion-corners of the public surveys, to the Com-
missioner of the General Land Office, whose
duty it shall be to ascertain, under the direc-
tion of the President of the United States, the
particular lands herein granted to said Terri-
tory, and shall cause duplicate lists of the same
to be prepared from the plats on file in his
office, one of which he shall transmit to the Gov-
ernor of said Territory, who, or such other per-
son or persons as shall be appointed for the
purpose, under the authority of the Legislature
of the said Territory, or of the State which may
be erected out of the same, after the admission
of such State, shall have power to sell or con-
vey the whole or any part of said land, at a
price not less than two dollars and fifty cents
per acre, and to give a title in fee simple there-
for, to whomsoever shall purchase the whole or
any part thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the al-
ternate sections and fractional sections which
shall remain to the United States, agreeably to
the first section of this act, shall be sold for
a less sum than two dollars and fifty cents per
acre, nor be subject to pre-emption.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in
reference to the provisions of the first section of
this act, where a section shall be divided by the
route of the main canal, such section shall be
counted (in fixing the lateral limits of said
grant) as being on or towards that side of the
line next the larger portion of said section, as-
certained by reference to the natural lines and
corners of the sections, and the land and water
thereby included.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when-
ever the Territory of Wisconsin shall be ad-
mitted into the Union as a State, the lands
hereby granted for the construction of the said
canal, or such part thereof as may not have
been already sold and applied to that object,
shall vest in the State of Wisconsin, to be
disposed of under such regulations as the Leg-
islature thereof may provide, the proceeds of
sale to be applied to the construction of the
said canal, or of such part thereof as may not
have been completed; and the State of Wis-
consin shall be entitled to hold, in virtue of the
grant hereby made, as many shares of the stock
of the said canal as shall be equivalent to the
aggregate of all the sums of money arising from
the net proceeds of the sales of the said lands,
and applied to the construction of the canal,
any thing in the charter of the Milwaukee and
Rock river Canal Company to the contrary
notwithstanding, and shall be entitled to the
same dividends on said stock as any other stock-
holder; and in the event that the said State
shall make no other adequate provision for pur-
chasing out the residue of the stock of the said
canal, the dividends of the State stock hereby
acquired, and all other proceeds of the sales of
the lands hereby granted, shall constitute a
fund, and be applied to the extinguishment of
the claims of all other stockholders, until the
entire stock vested in the canal shall have been
acquired by the State; after which, and after
the said State shall have been reimbursed for
all the expenses incurred out of her own prop-
erty in the construction and repairs of said
canal, no other tolls or charge whatever, for the
use or navigation of the said canal shall be lev-
ied, except to such amount as may be required
to keep the said canal and the works appur-
tenant thereto in good repair, and provide for
the collection of the tolls and the superintend-
ence of said canal: Provided, moreover, That
no part of the said lands shall be sold for less
than two dollars and a half per acre, nor any
sale made until after three months' public no-
tice thereof, and to the highest bidder; but in
case such price cannot be obtained therefor,
within five years from the first sale attempted
to be made, it shall and may be lawful for the
Territorial or State Legislature of Wisconsin
to reduce the minimum price of said lands.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the
said State of Wisconsin shall be held responsi-
ble to the United States, and for the payment

into the Treasury thereof, of the amount of all
moneys received upon the sale of the whole or
any part of said land, at the price at which the
same shall be sold, not less than two dollars and
fifty cents per acre, if the said main canal shall
not be commenced within three years, and com-
pleted within ten years, pursuant to the provi-
sions of the act creating said canal corporation.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in
order to render effectual the provisions of this
act, the Legislature of the State to be erected
or admitted out of the territory now comprised
in Wisconsin Territory, east of the Mississippi,
shall give their assent to the same by act to be
duly passed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That for the
purpose of securing a better price for the lands
hereby granted, and expediting the construc-
tion of the said canal, the Territorial Legisla-
ture of Wisconsin may borrow upon a pledge
of the said lands such sum or sums of money as
they may think expedient, and defer the sale of
said lands, or any part thereof, until such
time or times, not exceeding two years beyond
the period of completion of said canal, as they
may deem expedient; and for such sum or sums
as may be so borrowed, and applied to the con-
struction of said canal, the State of Wisconsin,
shall be entitled to such interest in the stock of
said canal, and the interest so acquired shall be
subject to all the obligations and restrictions
provided in the last section of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the as-
sent of Congress is hereby given to the act of
the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, enti-
tled to an act to incorporate the Milwaukee and
Rock river Canal Company, subject to the pre-
ceding modifications and to the following pro-
visions: That, in estimating the principal sum
and interest to be paid by the said Territory, or
the future State of Wisconsin, to the stockhold-
ers of the said canal, a credit shall be given to
the Territory or State for all dividends received
by the said stockholders prior to the extingui-
shment of their interest in the said canal, in the
mode provided by the twenty-third section of
the said act of incorporation of said Territory.
Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That Con-
gress may, at any time until said Territory
shall be admitted as a State, prescribe and re-
gulate the tolls to be received by said company;
and after said Territory shall be admitted as a
State, the Legislature thereof shall possess the
like power: and said act of incorporation is
herby approved, subject to the modification
and conditions aforesaid.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the
Secretary of the Treasury shall reserve from
sale the lands probably falling within the limits
of said grant, and the lands which, by the first
section, were reserved to the United States, un-
til the said canal can be located and the lands
selected as contemplated by this act, and no pre-
emption right shall attach thereto.

R. H. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
APPROVED, June 18th, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

SEGUINE'S ACUSTIC DROPS; AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEPH SEGUINE, the Inventor
and Proprietor of these Drops, does
not feel called upon, at this time, after the
experience of twenty years in the application of
his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial
or total deafness, most of which have been suc-
cessful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities,
or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to ob-
serve, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of
partial or total deafness, arise originally from
cold; and this medicine being intended to act
particularly in such cases, has been a successful
medium of cure just in that proportion. There
are many cases of deafness, which are believed
by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such
as excessive and sudden noise, long service in
factories, the firing of cannon, &c.; and of many
such we have certificates of cure. But Dr.
S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large ma-
jority of such instances of deafness arise from
cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause.—
In all such cases, either recent or of long stand-
ing, whether in the young or aged, this medi-
cine will exert a happy influence, and the great
relief may be depended on. Many instances
of cure are known to the proprietor, after every
other proposed remedy had been tried, and when
all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Be-
lieving composed entirely of vegetables of the most
innocent description, and warranted to contain
no mineral whatever, no fear need be enter-
tained for a moment, that any ill effects will
result from their use. The following directions,
strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer
almost instantaneous relief.

DIRECTIONS.
First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear
which has become hard; and if so, use an in-
jection of soap and warm water; or, if neces-
sary, a preparation of oil orange and hartshorn,
which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted
as to be used with safety. This should be done
an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then
apply these, by dropping 5 to 10 drops into the
ear, and stop the ear with a little cotton wool.
Repeat this night and morning. The soap and
water should be occasionally used in the morn-
ing, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.

London, August 27, 1830.
This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J.
Seguine intimately for some years. His char-
acter, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is
unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the
great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops
by those who have used them. I do not believe
he would offer to the public any medical prepa-
ration on which the most perfect reliance
could not be placed.

W. M. BECKWITH, JR.,
Prebend of Westminster Abbey,
London, June, 1832.

Dr. Joseph Seguine having imparted to me
the secret of his composition known as the
Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronounc-
ing it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects,
but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness
arising from cold.

Signed, J. TAYLOR, M. D.
THOS. DAVIE, M. D.
J. ABERNETHY, M. D.
WM. HUNTER, M. D.

To Dr. S. Seguine.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you
of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops,
in effecting a cure of the deafness under which
I have labored for the last eight years. I be-
lieve the deprivation of my hearing was caused
by cold taken after an attack of fever, which
left me in a condition in which you saw me
some two months since. I have now complet-

ly regained my hearing after using three bottles.
I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH WILSON.
London, March 12, 1836. No. 10, Blackfriars.

Dr. J. Seguine.—Your Acoustic Drops have
effected wonders on my son. Having, during
the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake
while skating, the cold produced a partial deaf-
ness in one ear, and almost total in the other.
We have applied but two bottles, and find him
so much benefited, that I am induced to send
for a dozen, in order to distribute among some
of my tenants, as well as to continue their use
in my son's case. Please deliver them to the
bearer, John Simmon, who is provided with
money to pay for them.

With great respect,
HAMPTON WADE.
Manchester, June 10, 1836.

I have used Dr. Seguine's Acoustic Drops in
my practice with great success. I consider it
more universally successful than any medicine
for the cure of deafness that ever came under
my observation. I know nothing of its com-
position.

HENRY GALE, M. D.
[TRANSLATION.]
Lisbon, January, 1817.

Dr. Joseph Seguine submitted to me his
medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved to
me that it is a good preparation for the pur-
pose. Dr. Seguine's private character is such
as must entitle him to the greatest respect and
confidence wherever he is known.

LOPEZ FIGANIERE,
Pres't Medical Academy.

NOTICES OF CURE.

Mrs. SARAH HARNCASTLE, of Islington, afflicted
with deafness, said to have been cured by
the discharge of a gun near her ear, was perma-
nently cured by the use of one bottle.

GEORGE HEARTSON, of Paddington, was ear-
ly subject to a discharge from one ear, which re-
sulted in total deafness on that side. The use
of two bottles has restored his hearing, so that
no inconvenience results. He continues its use.

RICHARD THOMPSON, of St. Martin's Lane,
became gradually so deaf as to be unable to
hear a full orchestra in their loudest perfor-
mances. He was relieved by one bottle so as
to be able to hear indistinctly, and was perma-
nently cured by three bottles.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMSON, of Richmond,
became deaf after a severe attack of inflammation
in the head, and was cured by the use of
two bottles.

Miss LOUISA VINCENOT, of Turnham Green,
aged 17, was suddenly attacked with deafness
arising from severe cold. She was cured by
the use of two bottles.

—The names of hundreds of others might
be given, were it of any use except to swell a
list already large enough. The best proof is in
the use of it, which is recommended to all
afflicted.

CAUTION.

In purchasing Seguine's Acoustic Drops, ob-
serve that every bottle of the genuine is accom-
panied by a lithographed copy of the following
certificate, with Dr. Seguine's fac simile signature:

To the citizens of the United States of America
and Canada:

London, January 6, 1837.
This is to certify, that I have appointed Mr.
Robert D. Hart, of the city of New York, my
agent for the sale of Seguine's Acoustic Drops,
with the power to appoint agents throughout
the United States and Canada. He is also au-
thorized to furnish it to the poor gratis, at his
discretion, provided the person applying shall
produce a certificate from the nearest magis-
trate, or minister of any church, that the ap-
plicant is a person of good character, and too
poor to purchase a bottle.

Signed, J. SEGUINE, M. D.
In order more perfectly to guard against
counterfeits, Dr. Seguine has prepared a large
quantity expressly for America and Canada,
with an entirely new label, wrappers, &c. See
that the agent's name is on the outside wrapper
of each bottle.

Price \$1.50 per bottle.

ROBT. D. HART,
No. 437 Broadway, Gen. Agent for the U. States.
May be had also of P. Burnett, New York,
Chemical Hall, No. 35 Sixth Avenue; Messrs.
A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, corner of
William; and at No 22 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
The Agent received the following letter in recom-
mendation of this valuable medicine:

BALTIMORE COUNTY, May 8, 1837.
Mr. Robert D. Hart—When in New York,
some three weeks since, I bought of you a bottle
of Seguine's Acoustic Drops for the cure of
Deafness, telling you at the time that if I found
any benefit from its use I would inform you,
and if otherwise, I would publish it in the Bal-
timore papers as an imposture. I have found
so much benefit from them, that I am induced
to send for six bottles, which please send to
care of J. Taylor & Sons, where I will get them.
My case is of ten years' standing, and I have
suffered much from a rumbling in my ear, which
is nearly removed.

I subscribe myself, with pleasure,
Your friend,

A. ICHESON.
The above is sold by D. BRADFORD,
at the Office of Kentucky Gazette, Le.
March 8, 1838.—10-11.

Blue Lick Springs.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully
return his thanks to his friends and the
patronage generally, for the very liberal share of
patronage extended to him during the last
winter season, and would inform them that he
will again be prepared to accommodate those
who may feel disposed to visit these delightful
springs during the approaching season.

He has made several very material improve-
ments and alterations since the last season, all
having in view the comfort and convenience of
his guests.

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Kentucky Gazette.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., July 6th, 1838.

Gentlemen:—Your letter requesting a copy of the Oration I had the honor to deliver before the Volunteer Companies on the 4th instant, for publication, has been received. While I fear it can lay no claim to the merits which you have been so kind as to ascribe to it, nevertheless I yield the manuscript to your disposal. Through you, permit me to express my warmest thanks to those you represent, and be assured that I am in nothing more sincere than in subscribing myself

Your friend and servant,

JNO. C. ROGERS.

Messrs. B. F. GRAVES, } Committee
BENJ. C. BLINCOE, }
WM. VANPELT. } Loc. Ky.

ORATION.

Citizen Soldiers and Fellow-Citizens:

Hallowed ever be this day, which gave birth to American Independence. The wheels of time have borne us onward, until we have sixty-two years to swell the past of our existence as a free and independent people, without leaving any other trace of our progress than that which is marked in our increasing prosperity and happiness. On this day 1776, our venerable fathers, proscribed as rebels, and surrounded by difficulties, dangers and death, with firmness and courage unprecedented in the history of man, proclaimed their freedom from the allegiance of any earthly power, and "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to defend and preserve the liberty which cost them so much blood and treasure, the anniversary of which we now celebrate.

All nations have set apart days for rejoicings and festivals, in commemoration of some great event either flattering to national pride or productive of national prosperity; and we have assembled to refresh our memories of the glorious deeds that gild the pages of our history, and to renew our gratitude and admiration for the departed patriots, who announced to an astonished world their determination to throw off the shackles of British bondage, in the midst of a dangerous and disastrous war, with a coolness and calmness worthy of the heroism of storied times. It is well that in the celebrated Congress of '76, there were men superior to the prejudices of the age—men whose perception of what was good and great and glorious, was the inspiration of nature. The character of these men; the nature of their arduous exertions in the great struggle in which they had engaged; the philosophic scorn with which they regarded the presumptuous paradoxes of hereditary and irresponsible power; their devotion to their country and their enthusiastic love of rational liberty, are all displayed in the eloquent paper you have just heard read. Never was human nature more triumphantly vindicated—the principles of natural justice and the rights of man more accurately and justly defined, or the character of tyranny more perfectly exposed.

The immediate causes of the separation of the Colonies from England, are familiarly known to all; and in taking a retrospective view of the world, the result is not at all astonishing, as revolution and change have followed each other in quick succession, from the first organization of government, throughout a long roll of ages, and have printed upon the political history of mankind a broad and bloody impress. The crime, misery and suffering of human nature, which have been witnessed in the field of revolution, are placed in awful and heart-rending contrast with the mildness, moderation and sublime energy of character displayed in ours; and where is the eye that does not glisten with the fire of olden times, and whose the bosom that does not throb with emotions of pride and patriotism at the remembrance of the constancy and patient suffering endured in the defence of those civil and religious privileges, which it has pleased a kind Providence to bestow on man, and which we now enjoy? Contending with an unequal force in numbers and discipline; destitute of supplies and exposed to the inclemencies of a rigid climate; naked, cold and impoverished, this little band of patriots, inspired with that enrapturing love of freedom which arouses every energy of the soul to "deeds of high resolve and noble daring," fought with a bravery and determination that crowned their efforts with a glorious success. The most splendid military achievements, like other great actions and striking occurrences, excite only a temporary and short-lived admiration, when they leave no lasting results affecting the prosperity and happiness of nations; after passing away as the breeze that bore their tidings, and are blended indiscriminately with the countless myriad of things of the past that are withering and mouldering under the veil of time.—But such is not the fate of ours. Of all the revolutions that have ever involved this earth in one wide sea of crime and suffering; enriching plains with carnage and the bleaching bones of patriots; dyeing banners in human blood, and raising up warriors from the fields of conquest and victory for the admiration and wonder of the world, there are none that shall be longer remembered and cherished, or the fame of the heroes of which shall burn as a brighter and purer light to illuminate the path to that verdant summit of glory, from whence so many rays of dazzling brilliancy are reflected, than the American Revolution, by which she achieved her independence and her liberty.

But if we can refer with pride to the

victories of our fathers over the before unconquerable power of England, what must be the glow of feeling experienced when we contemplate their wisdom and virtue? For example and models of their great qualities, the American youth need no longer to search the annals of ancient story, or traverse the classic lauds of Greece and Rome, or modern Europe; but let them seek converse with the illustrious heroes and statesmen of '76, and they will find those from whom the best and bravest that ever lived and bled from Marathon to Waterloo, might have learned the duty which man owes his country. In a complication of difficulties they suffered no invidious show of friendship to beguile, and no ministerial sophistry to entangle that wisdom which kept watch on the tower of freedom at the midnight hour, and the strong and steady light of which penetrated and scattered even the darkness that hung and overobscured futurity. It remained for them with the light and experience they had obtained from mingling in the unfortunate scenes that forced them from this unhappy and corrupt, but beloved country, to light up the torch which was to dispel the gloom that had shrouded the researches of able and wise men in their generations, in the science of government, for six thousand years, and prove to coming ages the important truth that man is capable of governing himself. The occasional gleams which had been witnessed before, were but the dreamy imaginings of the past, or the momentary blazes of the demagogue that dazzles without enlightening, and then is extinguished.

To glance upon the past and briefly trace the course of events, with their circumstances and connections, which led to this great epoch in the history of man; to call before us the scenes in which our ancestors played so nobly their parts; to investigate their characters and motives; to compare what was with what is, and thence endeavor to infer the future, is both profitable and pleasant, and will enable us to keep constantly in view the great objects of the founders of our government, and those high duties to the performance of which, we are so loudly and earnestly invited by the spirits of the mighty dead.

Now that time has shed its mellowing influence over the stupendous events that kept Europe in ceaseless and violent agitation during the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, and they cease to come up before us through the mist of passion, we are prepared to enquire how they have affected the political and social condition of mankind? The debasement of our species in the middle or dark ages has been a fruitful theme of declamation with modern writers, and elicits the sympathy of every generous and feeling heart; yet the discovery of the arts most productive of civilization and liberty, was made during this period of universal gloom. The arts and sciences were in general totally neglected by the mass of the people, and all the wisdom and splendor of antiquity would have perished and been immediately lost, but for the vigilance of the clerical order, who watched the fitful flame with the devotion of the early vestals; and when the feudal barons had nearly crushed the spirit of man by their rude and haughty domination, interposed the sanctity of the mitre to shield him from oppression. The feudal system was admirably adapted to the maintenance of an unlimited power, and while it fenced around the few with insurmountable barriers, the many were reduced to unequalled submission and dependence. But whatever factitious distinction physical power may acquire from the degradation of a people, there is a recuperative energy in the powers of the mind that will in due time assert its supremacy. This was the source of the power of the clergy, and enabled them to usurp unbounded dominion in the government of the country. But in order to maintain this great influence, it was necessary for them to make a display of their knowledge.—Hence, with the ascendancy of the clergy, letters slowly revived, and the powers of intellect they exerted were caught by reflection and gradually extended. The world was comparatively dark and void, and chaotic confusion prevailed; but as the sun of science slowly lifted itself above the horizon, its light was shed around, until blazing forth in meridian splendor, its genial influence was felt throughout the globe. The power of the privileged classes under the feudal law having been in part demolished and the divine doctrine of equality breathed forth in the christian dispensation having been infused into the minds of the people, the middle classes rapidly rose and assumed a prominent station in society.—By this general dissemination of intelligence, they became acquainted with their rights, and being ever inquisitive, began to enquire into the authority of their rulers.—At this propitious period the art of printing was discovered, which afforded the means of educating the multitude, and gave an impulse to intellectual improvement that no temporal power of the priesthood, however well established or securely entrenched, could withstand. Then came the reformation of Martin Luther, in religion. The decided stand made by this bold and eloquent man, and the unanticipated success with which he waged a war against talent, wealth and political influence, taught men their power and opened their eyes to the miserable weakness of their spiritual masters. Thus the Papal hierarchy, seated on the seven hills of the Caesars was shaken to its foundations, and the fragments of temporal power, like those of the monuments of the "palmy days" of Rome, were crumbling into dust. The storm of revolution now began to roll back from the

altar to the throne, and the restless spirit of improvement sought out the ruin of other establishments upon which to erect a trophy to the rights of man. The notion of the supremacy of the Pope had passed away, and the theory of the divine right of kings to rule was likely to explode. The long and furious contests between Henry the Eighth and the Popes, in which was displayed the bold determination of the wilful and unrestrained profligate on the one part, and on the other, all the subtlety, ingenuity and learning, of which the human mind is capable—prepared the people by experience and consequent courage to assert their civil liberties and wrest the sceptre from the hand of his successor. Freedom of opinion had long sown the seeds of dissent, and the elements of the storm had gathered and broke forth in the revolution of Charles the First, by which he lost his crown and his head. Terrible as was then the burst of popular fury, which made the palaces of Europe tremble—ruinous as was the revolutionary strife to the lives and fortunes of many who fell victims to principle and patriotism, the honors of that eventful period are not without their use.—Like the tempest that it sweeps along in its destructive course—demolishing alike the mansion of luxurious profligacy, with the dwelling places of the just and virtuous—leveling forests and desolating fields, and yet sweeping away the threatening clouds that obscure the heavens, purifying the atmosphere and removing the local causes of pestilence that are silently but surely working a more extensive ruin;—so the storm of revolution cleared the political horizon of the gathering cloud of kingly prerogative, and dispelled the despotism which had so long lowered over and oppressed the people. England at last claimed to be free.—She had dethroned a king and made a propitiatory offering of his blood to the spirit of liberty. But her Divinity asked not, or wished such a sacrifice. The result was as might have been anticipated, when we reflect that the multitude was unprepared for so rapid a transit from tyranny to freedom; and no sooner had the shouts of the mob around the scaffold of Charles the First ceased to pain the friends of order, than the welkin wailed with "long live the Lord Protector!" Cromwell though a tyrant, was a wise and fortunate ruler, yet he had only time to teach a trembling world, that if kings have a divine and hereditary right to rule, others may have at least the genius to govern—when the people, willing to fasten on their own arms the chains of Charles the Second, cried out for the restoration of a more despicable and licentious tyrant than ever was his royal sire. This paralyzed every expectation of the friends of civil and religious liberty, and the hope they had so long and fondly indulged for freedom now fled and gave place to despair. They now turned their anxious gaze on the ray that was seen faintly glimmering in the western world.

The tyrant of the king and church had continued through successive reigns before they compelled our fathers to abandon their homes and the endearments of country and friends, and seek an asylum in a distant and desert region. They came with the principles of the reformation and breathing the spirit of liberty, to brave the dangers of a land of which they had only heard in fabulous narrative. The splendors of a throne possessed no attractions, and an inhospitable climate no terrors for them, while they recollected the fate of Hamden and Sydney, whose memories they cherished with almost an idolatrous devotion.—The country they chose for their retreat seemed particularly fitted for the nourishment of such feelings. The soil of the soul seemed here fresh and fruitful as the fertile fields whose spontaneous bounty almost rivalled the productive Eden. Separated from the blighting influences and corruption of power, the moral and intellectual faculties seemed fashioned after the outline of the bold sublimity which characterizes external nature. They had brought with them books of Politics and Theology, from which they learned the natural rights of man, and were enjoying them under sunny skies in the fullest fruition of their greatest anticipations, when it was announced that even their retreat was not to be held sacred.

The British Parliament had before dethroned a king for attempting to seize on the monies of the people without the consent of their representatives, and now the principle of taxation without representation was endeavored to be established as a precedent among the steady and stern descendants of the puritans. What! were the people of America, after toiling amid pestilence and disease—grappling with a savage and relentless foe and enduring privations and poverty to erect a temple to civil and religious freedom, to be followed even into their sanctuary by the merciless hand of persecution and oppression? No! thanks be to the God that heaped an ocean on Pharaoh's host, the attempt was vain.—They had brought with them no "gold or jewels," like the Ishmaelites of old; their only treasure was liberty, and of that their children would not be despoiled. Virtue had raised her drooping head and thrown off the mourning vestments in which she had hid her repudiated face in the East, and spread abroad in the land an elevated patriotism and a deep determination to resist aggressions that could not be conquered. The thunders of the cannon, the thrust of the bayonet, and the clang of swords, did not do more for the achievement of our liberties, than the moral revolution which had been effected long before the din of arms was heard on our shores.—Victories more bloody

but not more glorious, have been won by other people, in other times. But the moral change had not preceded, and consequently her wisdom and virtue were wanting to profit by the conquest. "The thunderbolt had smitten the high places, but the air was not purified." History tells a doleful tale of the calamities and abject condition of those countries, in which attempts have been made to devise governments on theoretical principles, for the security of equal rights. The circumstances which attended the rise and progress and downfall of Rome—which led her from despotism to freedom, made her mistress of the then known world, and plunged her into the lowest depths of degradation, now furnish a theme over which the philanthropist can weep. We read too of Greece, the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the arts and sciences and literature; and we see her doomed to wear the galling chains of domestic usurpation or foreign tyranny, for near two thousand years. The invincible truth taught by these examples is, that the price of liberty is wisdom, virtue and eternal vigilance.—They will not abide in the land of oppression where vice and corruption must necessarily exist to enable the despot to revel in the luxury of his own avarice, licentiousness and revenge. We need not go to the past for examples; there are living illustrations of the fact. Italy, with her magnificent powers; her vivid susceptibility of character; her brilliant genius and imperishable fame, where every foot of ground is the foundation for some monument of the most illustrious supremacy of the human mind;—if she is now a prison, the crime and folly is all her own; her own vices have riveted the chains around her neck; her own ignorance has barred the dungeon, and in that dungeon she will forever remain, if she waits for vice to give vigor to her limbs, and superstition to roll back the gates of her living sepulchre. Look, too, at Spain and Portugal, that are still convulsed with civil discord, and who can hope ever to see rational liberty existing there, while the license of the throne is fed by the corruption of the people—where malice or envy daily points out some innocent victim for the prison of the king, or the knife of the peasant—where the crown habitually violates the legitimate rights of the subject, and the subject the holiest ties of our nature; where government is nothing more than a continuous scene of tyranny and oppression, and private life promiscuous passion and revenge. Let the changes be as specious and gratifying to philanthropy as they may, the political suffering will only deepen and grow darker, until personal reform comes to redeem the country; until faith is more than an intolerant superstition—courage than midnight assassination—virtue than confession to a monk, peace will never spread "its balmy wing" over the land. Until then, liberty will be but a hollow name, and the fall of a Spanish or Portuguese tyrant, but the signal for his assailants to bury their poignards in each other's bosoms; constitution will be but explosion and upbreathing of the elements of society, and the plunging of despotism into the gulf below, but the summons for every shape of gloomy and frightful evil to rise on the wing, and darken and poison the moral atmosphere of mankind.

But if the prosperity and happiness of communities in general depend upon virtue, how indispensably necessary is it for the success of those forms of government, where the popular will is the supreme law? When a people really govern themselves, it follows that the standard of public virtue or vice which prevails among them, is the standard of government; and one of the strongest arguments that can be urged in favor of republicanism is, that their virtue must be more cultivated than in any other form of government. Our fathers could find no enjoyment in

"Power's purple robes, or luxury's dowry laid," and prompted by their virtue and guided by their wisdom, which they obtained by keeping the vigil of study over the pale midnight lamps, went forward with the same steadiness of purpose that characterized their course throughout the great struggle which they had emerged, and regardless of ancient error and superstition, formed one of the happiest and best of governments. The distinctive character and feelings of the people, caused by the early settlement of the country under separate and several colonial rulers, and the differences of policy resulting from the diversities of climate and situation, made the idea of consolidation repugnant, and justly then to regard the federal feature of the Union as the great palladium of their civil liberties and talismanic protector of their pecuniary interest and political prosperity. But if consolidation was disagreeable, now that the war had ended and no interest remained to excite the entire energy of the country, it was found that weakness consequent upon an imperfect union was more immediately and palpably detrimental, and that the government should be made more independent of the States. The fact is, that out of the infinite array of powers delegated to Congress, it was unable to carry into effect treaties made and agreed upon. The new constitution supplied all these deficiencies and allayed the fears of the small States, by the federal character of the Senate, while the large ones were willing to yield this view of the proportional representation in the other branch of the national legislature; thus giving strength and stability in general, and by checks and balances of power securing the protection of local interest. I need not, in addressing those who enjoy its advantages, analyze and exhibit the particular features of our constitution. Under its administration the conn-

try has prospered with an energy, and liberty has diffused its divine and heavenly blessing among the people, with a profusion which, when contemplated, fills the mind with admiration. A little more than two hundred years, and North America was unknown to civilization. What a mighty change has come over the land, and in what a short space of time has that change been accomplished? The Indian, with his barbaric pride, has long since sunk into nothingness, and all that now remains to tell the searcher after the things of the past that he ever existed, are legends which unfaithful tradition has recorded. The products of a rich and luxuriant soil that now reward man's efforts, where a few years since nothing was presented but a dreary waste of wilderness; the hum of industry that is now heard from the Atlantic to the base of the Rocky Mountains; the noble and flourishing cities that every where meet the eye, and our flag that is seen fluttering before the breezes of every sea, all proclaim that mind free and unshackled, has presided over the scene. Here public opinion embodied and enforced in law, watches over all citizens without distinction, with the tenderest solicitude, and in whatever condition they may be found, hovers around to minister security to their fortunes, their lives and their characters. It protects the ship of the merchant, though borne upon the bosom of foreign seas; the seed of the husbandman, the studies of the student, and the opinions of every man. None are so high as to offend it with impunity—none so low that they cannot claim its protection.

What a painful revulsion does the philanthropic mind undergo, in turning from the contemplation of this scene, with public virtue as its firm foundation, and upon which its future destiny alone depends, to the political degeneracy, court intrigues, ecclesiastical knavery, and moral degradation of Europe. Selfish philosophers say and argue as they please upon the incapability of man for self government, but the citizen of the United States will not fail to derive pleasure from the reflection, that our own government, though so lately established in the great family of nations, has given a new and sacred impulse to the cultivation of virtue, and the development of the moral and intellectual faculties of man. We have done much to establish the principles of national justice in public transaction—to repudiate the punic faith from the art of diplomacy, and to introduce the same standard of simplicity and sincerity which generally prevails among men in private contracts. The noble science of diplomacy, in which all the sublime powers of the mind are called into action, in Europe, until very recently, exhibited little else than a system of undisguised deception and treachery which will cause many ambassadors to be regarded by enlightened posterity as national swindlers. The crowns and conquests of kings appear paltry and insignificant, when history has arrayed them beside the commanding virtues of our republican government, and which will secure for her a more imperishable renown than dominion over the earth and seas, ever gave. Does the afflicting tale of the delirium of France, in her first revolution, in which the distinctions between vice and virtue, were almost obliterated—and after many years of agony and civil distraction—passing through scenes of unparalleled carnage and horror—and at last sinking back into the iron arms of despotism for repose—of the tragic splendor of Marengo and Austerlitz, or the mournful grandeur of Elba and St. Helena, excite envy in the mind of the humble cottager of our country, or one other emotion, save that sorrow for the corruption of his species? If it does, that man is a stranger to the sweet repose which peace and liberty always secure to the virtuous mind.

In celebrating this day, consecrated by the valor of our fathers, and looking to the rich inheritance of freedom we have received from them, we cannot help but feel pride and apprehension—pride for the past, apprehension for the future. Under the eternal principle of change, is our government destined to perform the political cycle of anarchy, military despotism, aristocratic monopoly, and then again to return to liberty, unprepared to enjoy and cherish it, when a few moments of wild and fearful anarchy are well exchanged for the long settled despotism that soon follows. All other people who have tasted of liberty, have accomplished it, and in the various phases of political society, as seen through these mutations, we invariably find that periods of public vice, have been periods of public calamity; while those eras of history which have been most celebrated for virtue, have uniformly been the most prosperous and happy. In examining the reigns of the great monarchs, who have lived, we sometimes find great splendor and power, and many evidences of prosperity; while the utmost profligacy prevailed in their courts, and to some extent among the people. But on looking back on the long record of the past, ages seem to be as hours, and if the decline of virtue has not been followed by immediate evil, we can now trace the connection on the great map of human affairs as distinctly as we can perceive the lights and shadows of the natural world. Without attempting to furnish detailed proofs of this position, it may suffice to refer to the numerous and almost ceaseless wars, which have spread their havoc and devastation over the face of creation, and which deserve to be ranked among the greatest evils of mankind. These have all been occasioned, perhaps, without a single exception, by the violation of those principles of national law which the great author of the

universe, in the plenitude of his goodness, has laid down for man to follow.

In speculating on the causes of national decline, and in contemplating the fate of nations, it becomes our duty to notice the peculiar circumstances affecting us as a people, and to consider in what respects we resemble those who have lived before us. Inhabiting as we do, what is emphatically a new world, we have become familiarized with facts, which would be wondered at elsewhere as phenomena. After the lapse of but little more than two centuries since the first settlement of our country, we seem but just on the threshold of our national existence; vast regions of unexplored territory yet lie around us; the active spirit of enterprise is daily opening new avenues of wealth and unfolding new resources of power; with magic rapidity, and the limits of country, like the horizon, extend as we advance. So wide is the field of American enterprise, that we have no time for the formation of local prejudices and attachments, but all look to the union as the centre of liberty and happiness, which are reflected by the states, as they move on in undisturbed tranquility. Our government, is different in its principles from any that has ever been moulded by the great lawgivers of antiquity. And can we indulge the cheering hope, that the framers of our constitution, made wise by repeated error, have at last detected the great *arcana* on which the adaptation of government to its proper objects depends; and which will put a check to the fatal career of the car of destiny. When we turn to the past, it would seem that the sun of liberty was fated to pursue its western course around the world, carrying with it the blessings of science, virtue and religion to lands never yet warmed by its rays, and finally, perhaps, to shed its full glory on the same classic scenes that first glowed under its twinkling beams. But I still trust, that the wisdom of our fathers has arrested its progress; fixed its centre here, and planted under its genial rays the tree of liberty, which will expand and grow until its roots shall be watered by the dews of every land, and its branches afford a shelter to the oppressed of every country—that our great political and moral experiments will be crowned with the most perfect success, and the standard of truth, justice and liberty be established forever.

And now, gentlemen of the militia, I should think I had not discharged the duty with which your kindness and partiality have this day honored me, without telling you to remember that as citizens and as soldiers, as private and as public men, patriotism and love of liberty demand at your hands the greatest efforts in your power for the promotion and preservation of virtue. It was this principle that animated the bosoms and nerved the arms of our fathers, in the great struggle for national justice and the rights of man, and which bore them through scenes of turmoil and suffering with a manly dignity, that will cause their tombs to be pointed to by the muse and the wandering pilgrim, as containing the dust of all that was good and great. Posterity, thousands of years hence, in turning over the pages of history, will dwell with enthusiasm and delight on the bright constellation of patriots who fought in our revolution, and whose names are graven on the tablet of fame, in letters of the mellowed light of virtue, will never dip below the horizon, but while the world shall stand, and long after the blaze of courts and kings shall have disappeared forever, will continue to reflect the rays of truth and freedom upon the now benighted countries that are groaning under the weight of despotism. While we cherish the triumph of Washington, venerate the mild wisdom of Madison, and respect the political sagacity of Jefferson, liberty will find an abiding place among us. And though faction shall waste its furies on our heads, commencing at some remote corner of the land, and gathering strength and power as it moves onward in its course, like the billows on the ocean—though ambition shall lose its fiery roving, the altars of our political worship, even amidst the raging of the storm, the thunder's crash and the lightning's blaze, shall yet remain unscathed. While we continue to regard our excellent institutions as a family arrangement, combining the interest of the state with the charities of social life, "we may confidently hope that the Eagle upon our banner which has careered over so many fields of victory, and whose gaze has been lit up around him, bearing with the mild lustre of freedom, will never behold one dark spot on the broad blaze of glory in which he floats, but bear them onwards forever, the ever burning type and emblem of that union, which none but ourselves can put asunder.

DR. HOLLAND

HAS REMOVED his residence to the building known as Mrs. COYLE'S CORNER. Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store. Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-146.

Shell Combs Repaired,



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bannell, to the

Corner of Mill and Short streets, opposite the Post Office; Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner. J. S. VANPELT.

Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-1

GAZETTE.
LEXINGTON, KY.
THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1838.

Smallpox. Those having Smallpox at Mr. McCauley's are generally doing well. There are two severe cases, but hopes are entertained by the Physician of their recovery. The disease has broken out at Mr. Patterson's, on the Russell road, about three miles from McCauley's, where a black woman has it severely. A guard is placed at the house, and every precaution taken to prevent its further spread, yet great apprehensions are entertained that others in the neighborhood may be affected. We must be pardoned for reiterating our urgent request, that all who have not, will immediately resort to vaccination for safety. This is a duty, not only to themselves, but to the community.

Our city continues in the most perfect health, notwithstanding the excessive heat. Until it shall be convenient for the citizens to visit-watering places, we recommend a glass or two of Blue Lick water, to be taken every morning. It can be had in great purity at No. 28, Main street two doors below Brennan's Hotel.

"Every man's Geese are Swans, whilst his neighbor's Swans are only Geese."

We have noticed with feelings of deep disgust, the warfare carried on between the friends of the Medical College of Lexington, and the Louisville Institute.

We have a clear recollection of the fact, although we are unable to recite the terms in which every professor of Transylvania University was pulled by the Lexington press on his induction to the chair which he was called to fill.

Now, we would ask our brethren, if it can be possible, that the translation of Doctors CALDWELL, COOKE, YANDALL and SHORT, from the Lexington School to that of Louisville, could have detracted from their merits or capacities, in the ratio to be inferred from some of the articles which have lately appeared in the Lexington prints?

The matter resolves itself into this: That the public and the Medical Students have been hitherto humbugged, or there is no attempt to humbug them. If Doctors Caldwell, Cooke, Yandall and Short were incompetent teachers, it must have been known by the faculty, at the time those egregious puff-blowers were introduced into the country, and those who perpetrated them, are responsible for all the injury that may have resulted therefrom. If those gentlemen were, as represented, fully qualified, their removal to Louisville could not have withdrawn from them the talents they did possess—and any attempt to detract from their reputation, thereby to destroy their usefulness, is a wanton attack, which should not be encouraged by a magnanimous people.

The gentlemen before named were never special favorites with us; but we cannot bring ourselves to believe, that they are less talented now—less qualified for the stations they hold, than they were when they filled similar situations in Lexington.

The apology for the course pursued, that the "utterances" commenced at Louisville, is not satisfactory to us. It is true, the most scandalous and false statements issued from the Louisville press, against the professors in our Medical School; but had they been treated with the contempt they merited, would have recoiled upon their authors. Such, however, was not the treatment they received. We at the time admonished our friends to desist from this course. Our voice was unheard—and crimination and recrimination has continued, until the characters of the professors in either school stand in no enviable condition.

We take pleasure in saying, that the different chairs in the Lexington School, are filled with gentlemen, not surpassed, if equaled by any in the United States—and upon the merit of the professors, and not the detraction from other institutions, do we confidently believe that the class for next winter, will be equally large and intelligent, as any which has preceded it.

From the advertisement published in the other city papers, we have the following announcement of the FACULTY:

ANATOMY AND SURGERY, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor, and J. M. BUSI, M. D. adjunct Professor.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, by JAS. C. CROSS, M. D.
THEORY & PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, by NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. late of the University of Maryland, and formerly of the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia.
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, by WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.
MATERNAL MEDICINE AND PEDIATRICS, by THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D.
CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY, by ROBERT PETER, M. D.

Doctors Dudley, Cross and Richardson, are native Kentuckians. Their high standing as practitioners and lecturers, cannot be affected by the slanders of the Louisville papers, or their quarrelsome associates in the School. The confidence of those who know them cannot be shaken by such stuff. And their adjuncts have a reputation founded upon a basis equally unavailable with any effect.

The Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Attorney General of the United States. With this appointment, as, in fact, with nearly all others, the opponents of the administration, express great dissatisfaction. We would ask those grumblers to name the individual they would desire in his place. As a lawyer, Mr. Grundy's legal acquirements have never been questioned. As a talented debater, Mr. Clay could not speak disparagingly, for he has often measured swords with him in the Kentucky Legislature, before they contended in the U. S. Senate. As an honest and honorable man, there can be no doubt, for the breath of slander has not dared the slightest insinuation. Then why this sensitiveness on the part of the exclusive friends of the constitution and laws of the country? Do they think it unconstitutional or illegal to fill the offices created by them? Or do

they, in this particular appointment, recognize an efficient officer, whose duty it may become, to see that Mr. Nicholas Biddle shall no longer swindle the people, by a re-issue of the notes of the defunct United States Bank, against which every honest man has cried SHAME.

If we are to credit newspaper accounts, under the new banking law of New-York, there are several heavy associations about going into operation—one of them by, and under the control of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, who declines redeeming the notes of the bank over which he presides; and it is conjectured, that the whole of his specie capital will be transferred to New-York, to establish this new design! We are truly a strange and confiding people.

CITY SCHOOL. We are requested to state, (which we do with pleasure) that there will be a Public Examination of the classes, in this institution on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 25th, 26th, and 27th inst. commencing each day at 9 o'clock, a. m. The Mayor and City Council, constitute the Board of Examiners. The School will be formed in procession at the City School building at 4 after 8 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, 28th, and proceed to the Chapel of Morrison College, by 10 o'clock, at which hour an address, on the occasion will be delivered by Dr. Mitchell, Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Transylvania University. The citizens and the public generally are invited to attend.

Intel. & Obs. will please give notice.

At a meeting of Delegates from the Philadelphia banks a resumption of specie on the first of August was recommended. Fourteen banks were represented, and the New York Evening Post, thus announces the result:

BANK RESUMPTION.
Mr. Biddle left with only a Corporal's Guard.

The officers of the different Banks in Philadelphia met on Thursday Evening, when it was resolved, that it be recommended to the different Banks in the city and county of Philadelphia, to resume specie payments on the first day of August next, with or without the co-operation of the Banks, four only voting in the negative—viz:

The United States Bank, of Pennsylvania.

Bank of Pennsylvania, North America, Schuylkill.

Thus the Philadelphia banks appear in a state of open rebellion against Mr. Biddle, whose assumption of authority we suppose has become at last intolerable. But this is not all; Mr. Biddle is found voting against the resumption of specie payments in utter contradiction to his declaration in his last letter to John Quincy Adams, that there was now nothing in the way of a resumption. His present vote is exactly in the spirit of the language attributed to him by our poetical correspondent.

"When all are ready south and west I may resume, if I think best."

The Western Banks had recommended a resumption on the 16th July, with the usual conditions, that the other banks should agree to do the same thing; but we now apprehend that Mr. Biddle will not only prevent them, but also the Philadelphia banks from resuming, until he gets through his cotton speculation, or until the voice of the people shall reach them in a manner not to be misinterpreted.

The editor of the Gazette has not attempted to read a book for more than years, consequently, although the essay on "Nothing," seemed to have a familiar face, he did not attempt to ascertain whether it was stolen goods. However, the St. Clairsville Gazette has very properly, and we presume correctly rapped our own knuckles, and those of our correspondent, in the following article:

"If the worthy editor of the Kentucky Gazette will look into Fielding's Works, he will find the original essay 'on nothing,' which is republished in his paper of June 28th. 'Such gross plagiarisms should be rebuked.' A young and inexperienced writer would blush to have Fielding's essay laid aside with your waste paper."

Mr. James H. Rawlins announces himself as a candidate to represent Scott county in the lower house of the Legislature. He is "allike" opposed to a convention and the late Subtreasury scheme. "In favor of a well regulated and carefully guarded National Bank, and of free trade and equal rights to ALL freemen."

From the Louisville City Gazette.

THE WESTERN FRONTIER.—The reported Indian hostilities.—Riley McIntosh and twenty four other chiefs of the Creek Nation, have published a letter in the Arkansas Gazette, denying the truth of the report that there were feelings of hostility towards the whites on the part of the Creeks. "That a great number of the Creeks have been removed at the point of the bayonet," say they, "is but too true; and that there is a dissatisfaction among them, is also true; yet they look up to the government for the fulfillment of the promises their agents have made. When that is done, all will be right with the Muscogee people; and until that is done, they will not consider themselves fairly dealt with. And, as to any disposition to hostilities, we know nothing of it; neither has the first rail of a fence been destroyed; nor have we heard any thing of the old woman's story that the white people must look out as soon as the green corn is ripe. The Muscogee nation have, at this time, as good a prospect for a good crop of corn, considering the late spring and the small quantity of farming tools, as they ever had. The gentleman who was the origin of this report, is mistaken, and we should like for you to give his name, as we know of none who has recently been in the Creek nation, who has been employed for years in the emigrating of Indians; and we, the undersigned chiefs, do de-

clare the report of hostilities against the whites to be utterly untrue. They have too much love for their wives and children to cherish such an idea for a moment.

TO PRESERVE CABBAGE FROM WORMS.

A gentleman from North Carolina, who came to this State last fall, and who saw the cabbage in every part of the State where he has been, almost entirely destroyed by worms, has furnished us with the following remedy against these destroying insects, which he says he has fully tested, and finds it never to fail: "So soon as the worms begin to make their appearance, which you will see by the holes in the cabbage leaves about the heart, take powdered sulphur, and put it in a gauze bag, and go late of an evening or early of a morning, before the dew dries and shake this bag of sulphur over every cabbage. This will drive the worms away or entirely destroy them. Perhaps you will have to perform this operation a second time. This remedy is simple, try it and you will have good cabbage."—*Sum Reporter.*

The Buffalonian says that Bill Johnson has a brave and beautiful daughter, a girl of nineteen, who, alone in her boat, armed, as a pirate's daughter should be, seeks her father in his island fastness, with provisions from the main shore.

Here is romance in real life. Here, in this day of utilitarian philosophy, is a genuine heroine—a "Lady of the Lake," as beautiful, as gifted, and more heroic than Sir Walter's.

Here now is an admirable opportunity for any brave and adventurous young man, who mourns over the matter-of-fact condition of the world, and curses his stars because he was not born in the age of chivalry, to realize the luxuriant dreams of his youth, and all the poetry and romance the world can afford. It is a chance that has not happened for sixty years past, and may not occur again for ages to come. True the adventure may possibly be short lived and ephemeral, but yet there is a possibility of its being an extraordinary and unprecedented one. *Cleveland Advertiser.*

ACCOUNT OF CLAYTON'S SIXTEENTH AERIAL VOYAGE.

To the Editors of Cincinnati: Agreeable to what I had stated in my advertisement, I, in company with a lady, ascended from Cincinnati in a balloon, on July 4th, 1838.

About five minutes after six o'clock, p. m., the lady, (Mrs. Blake, of Cincinnati) and myself, took our seats in the car.—Every preparation necessary for our ascent having previously been made, we in a few moments took our departure from amidst the most crowded assemblage of persons I had ever witnessed. By a proper adjustment of the ballast, we rose in a manner the most pleasing—not piercing the atmosphere like an arrow from a bow, but rising at a rate so that we could gaze for a length of time on the pleasing countenances that were directed towards us. Long before the gay and happy crowd beneath had lost their power to attract our attention, the whole city, and the surrounding country for miles, with its variegated surface, came within the limits of our horizon, and formed a scene clear, beautiful, and enchanting.

Five minutes after starting, we were beyond Deer Creek, moving in an E. N. E. direction. Twenty-five minutes after 6 o'clock, when at an altitude of a mile and a half, we took refreshments and drank a glass of wine to our friends below. Five minutes of seven o'clock we passed about three miles to the right of Milford. New town, Batavia and several small villages were in view. Five minutes after seven o'clock, the report of cannon not far distant, a drum and persons shouting we could distinctly hear. Twenty minutes after seven o'clock, a few miles south of Goshen; we came within one hundred feet of the earth. Persons were running towards us in all directions, supposing we were about to land. By throwing over a portion of ballast, we again ascended, and in twenty minutes afterwards, we were at our greatest altitude, about a mile and three quarters. The night coming on, the sun having descended below the horizon, we agreed to descend. The country in the part that we were now floating over, was thinly settled, and consequently great care was necessary to bring down the balloon in the open fields.

My desire was to alight as gently as a bird would descend to the ground. To ascertain whether we were descending rapidly or not, I directed my companion to keep throwing ever small pieces of tissue paper, while I held a ballast bag and threw out sand whenever our motion downwards appeared to increase. We succeeded in regulating the descent towards the last, so that we moved with the pieces of paper, or rather they appeared stationary in the air around us. The cleared pieces of land being very small, and the woods very extensive, it was difficult to descend on an open spot.

On coming within a short distance of the ground, I found that we should be carried a few yards beyond the part that I had fixed upon for the descent, into the woods. However, this was a matter of little moment, as we should descend on the trees with the lightness of a feather. We did so, and by pressing downwards upon the little branches, a portion of weight was removed for a moment, the balloon consequently ascended thirty or forty feet, and before it again reached the trees it was carried two or three hundred feet further. Several times I repeated this, until we had by our successive leaps travelled over several hundred yards. My object was to keep jumping

along until the first opening in the woods presented itself. Soon we descended between some trees sufficiently wide apart to allow the balloon to be forced to the ground by bending the branches of the trees. We descended to within thirty feet of the ground, where we remained a few moments until the persons who were running to our aid, came to us, I then lowered the grapnel and cable rope to them, and in a few moments we were on terra firma.

Our descent we made about 8 o'clock, p. m. within a short distance of Mr. Baldwin's farm, within half a mile of Blanche, in the south west corner of Clinton county, Ohio, and about thirty-five miles from Cincinnati.

I would now state, that I had no desire to continue my voyage, by retaining the gas in the balloon, and ascending alone, as some of my friends had wished me to do. For it would have been ill treatment to my fair companion, to have left her far from home among strangers, where it was impossible to procure even a comfortable vehicle in which to return. In compliment to Mrs. Blake, I must say that she proved herself throughout the whole voyage, a perfect heroine. She displayed no timidity when stepping into the car; she gazed as we ascended, with admiration on the scene beneath, and at a great altitude, she stood up in the car without the least fear, and changed seats with me; and on approaching the earth, a time that was calculated to try her nerves, she exhibited no agitation, but on the other hand rendered me considerable assistance. I would also contradict a report that is now in circulation, that she has several times ascended from London with Mr. Green. It is false.—Her ascent from Cincinnati was her first. She had long had a desire to ascend, and she considered that the gratification of that desire would be a sufficient remuneration for her adventure.

We were hospitably treated by Mr. Baldwin, who resides near where we landed. To the citizens of Cincinnati I would return my thanks for the liberal patronage that they, on this occasion, and at all my ascensions have given me.

RICHARD CLAYTON.

Departed this life on the 13th inst., NANCY GARRARD, infant daughter of Col. Thomas A. Bassett of this county.

DIED.—At her residence, in Fayette county, on Tuesday, July the 3d, Mrs. ELIZABETH MEREDITH, (widow of the late Col. Samuel Meredith) and one of the oldest and most respectable of the early settlers of Kentucky.—She emigrated from Virginia to this land of promise near fifty years ago. She saw the country a dark and cheerless wild, and she lived to see it blooming and beautiful as a garden of roses. Her mansion was the home of the stranger; beneath her hospitable roof many a weary foot found rest, and many a way-worn wanderer sweet repose; and destitution was never sent sorrowing from her door. By those who knew her she was well beloved. In her alone could find appreciation her memory. In her alone was concentrated all those virtues which distinguish, in so high a degree, the real Christian. She was a faithful friend, a kind mother, an indulgent and forgiving mistress. She bore her prolonged and painful illness with a firmness and resignation that would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Heathen philosophy.—She died in the faith and hope and confidence of a Christian. Her last moments were cheered and soothed by the presence of her children; they watched at her couch, and by their kind ministrations, alleviated her sufferings; and as far as human aid could be extended, did all in their power to deprive death of its darts and stings; and together with her many friends, bemoaned her grave with their tears, and embalm her memory with their sorrows. How calmly she ends the well spent life, so certain in its rewards, its hopes are not bounded by the blue horizon, nor buried in the grave; nor do they moulder with the body, but passing beyond the habitations of the Sun, and the Moon and the Stars, they find a happy home, where there is freedom from sickness and sorrow and death—where there is no trouble and no tribulation; and where death cannot cast one bitter dart—where the soul and the body are alike happy, and the like repose. On Elkhorn's beautiful banks her earthly remains lay buried. May she find favor before Heaven, and receive the due reward of a well-spent life. J. M. Fayette co., July 15, 1838.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, 15th inst. after a short illness, SARAH ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Mr. James Wood.

At his residence two miles from Lexington, after a long and painful illness, Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER. He was one of the oldest residents of Fayette county, having been born and raised at McConnell's station, about one mile below Lexington.

MUSTARD SEED.

A LIBERAL price will be given for it. Apply at the Yellow House on High street, 4th door below Upper street, to

N. BURROWS, Or at the Store, North corner of the Market House, of LEXINGTON, July 11, 1838.—29-7w*

POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON MONDAY the 16th inst. between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and on the road from Nicholasville to Lewis's Ferry was lost by John M. Hewitt, of Lexington, A FAIR LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing as far as recollected upwards of \$70 in small notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and other papers of value to the owner. The finder would be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. John W. Trumbull, grocer, of Lexington, or with John M. Hewitt, at Dr. Graham's in Harrodsburgh, 17th July, 1838.—29-3t

DR. S. C. TROTTER.

HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Chesapeake; and at night at Dr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house. Lexington, Smith's, 1838.—14-6m Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

LOOK HERE.

I WILL give DRY GOODS in exchange for 1000 pair coarse YARN SOCKS; 500 "fine do. do. 5000 Yards White, Blue, and PLAIN LINSEY and coarse Blue JEANS. If the articles are delivered by the 1st of Sept. All persons wishing to dispose of the above articles, will call immediately.

T. N. GAINES. N. B. It is now time to go Eastward, and my customers will please call and settle up immediately, by Cash. T. N. GAINES. July 12, 1838.—28t

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, July 1, 1838.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
850 pounds of good hard soap
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

AT THE PUBLIC LANDING, six miles from Fort Tinson, mouth of the Chienichi.

240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1839, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1839.

AT FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

600 barrels of pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
8500 pounds of good hard soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
3000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt

AT FORT CRAWFORD, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1750 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

AT FORT SNEILING, SAINT PETERS.

240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
230 bushels of new white field beans
3300 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1839.

AT FORT WIANEBAGO, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

180 barrels of pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
160 bushels of new white field beans
2640 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1750 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT BRADY, Sault de Ste Marie.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
155 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
30 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT HANCOCK BARRACKS, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1750 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

AT NEW-YORK.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1750 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1839, and 1st March, 1840.

The bags of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the beans in water tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and Saint Peters must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1839. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery, one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.—Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on. Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractor, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S. July 12—28-15 Sept.

Woodford County, Sc.

TAKEN UP by Wm. Williams, near Glen's creek Meeting House, ONE BAY HORSE, nearly 15 hands high, 4 years old; no flesh marks or brands perceptible. Appraised to \$30 by James Edwards and John G. Masten, before the undersigned Justice of the Peace the 20th day of April, 1838. BERNARD GAINES, J. p. July 10, 1838.—28-3t

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

125 DOZ. BOTTLES MADEIRA—sun dry brands.

50 doz. Cognac & Champagne BRANDY.
20 do. OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS,
20 do. do. HOLLAND GIN.

Just received by BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Reporter insert. June 28, 1838.—26-3t

WINES.

150 DOZ. BOTTLES—various brands

25 DEMIJONS, do
5 QR. CASKS—Clay, Harrison and Mail brands.

Just received direct from Madeira, BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, June 27, 1838.—26-3t Reporter insert.

FASHIONABLE

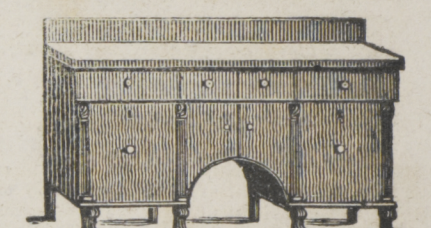


Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 35, Main-Street, Lexington, Ky. nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel, R. OWENS.

LATE of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, HALF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, from the manufacturing establishment of Jons Warr, of Philadelphia, which he will sell low. He also manufactures Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES to order. He keeps none but the best Eastern workmen; therefore, his customers may rely upon having their work done well and fashionably. Call and see. Lexington, July 12, 1838.—25-3t

HORACE E. DIMICK'S



CABINET WAREROOM.

No. 6, Jordan's Row, Lexington, Kentucky.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsterers. Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

Lexington, July 11, 1838.—29-1t

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 16, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, July 15, 1838.

10 PRIZES OF \$2,000.

SCHEDULE.

1 Prize of \$10,000	10 Prs. of \$200
1 do 10,000	76 do 100
1 do 3,000	56 do 50
1 do 2,088	112 do 30
10 do 2,000	112 do 20
10 do 400	3,240 do 10
10 do 300	15,400 do 5

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 42, FOR 1838.

To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 21, 1838.

50 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS!

Fifteen drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 tickets!—About one Prize to a Blank!—one fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two Draw Numbers!

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